12/5/70.

810501

Mod Cls. — Boston Bar. (Aug '70).

Map Ref. 92 H (NW). 1" = 2 mi.

K. W. Livingstone. — 277-1396

J. S. Christie. — 277-4872.

Britco Synd. '69.

Zenith Mines 40% —

Continental Cinch 40% —

J. Howard Management 10%.

Proop. 10%.

Deal '70 - Work comm. on schedule.

Max. 70%. available.

500

92/H.

MOD CLAIMS. BOSTON BAR.

21st MAY 70.

Soil samples

BB 1 Claim post 5, 7, 8, 9
Very thin red residual soil on bedrock seeps.

BB 2 200 E. C.P.
Very thin red residual soil on bedrock seeps

BB 3 Course silt (grit) from hot stream.

BB 4 700' E.
Grey gritty transported glacial soil.

BB 5 800 E.
Grey gritty transported glacial soil

BB 6. 1100 E
as 4 and 5

BB 7 Ridge.
Red res subsoil to alt. porphyry
site of Cu as Cpy in sub outcrop.

BB 8 Ridge
Sub outcrop alt porph + Cu.
red residual soil very thin

BB 9 Claim post. 8 9 10 11
Grey gritty transported glacial.

Notes on Mod Claims

by S.S. Christie.

① The Mod Claims are situate about 8 miles southeast of Boston Bar and are reached by logging roads up Anderson River and its tributary Uztlius Creek.

② The claim block consists of 62 recorded claims staked in Aug. and Sept. 1969 by prospectors J.S. Christie and K.W. Livingstone on behalf of Britec Syndicate.

③ Within the claim block elevations range from slightly above 4000 feet on the ridges to slightly less than 2000 feet at the lowest part of Uztlius Creek.

④ Uztlius Creek and its main tributaries are floored by up to several hundred feet of glacial derived gravels sands and clays which are now deeply incised and dissected. Above these deposits, the slopes are moderately steep and are covered by a thin veneer of transported soil and talus. Bedrock is exposed on steeper parts of these slopes

and in the beds of some of the larger creeks.

(5) Granodiorite (Gd), quartz porphyry (Qϕ) and feldspar porphyries (ϕ) are probably all younger than the foliated Eagle Granodiorite which lies immediately east of the claim block. Relationships between these younger granitic rocks, and the areal extent to which they are developed are unknown.

(6) All of these younger granitic rocks have been subject to hydrothermal alteration which is locally intense and accompanied by fracture controlled and disseminated sulphide mineralization (mainly pyrite).

(7) Sandstones and argillaceous rocks of the Jackass Mtn. Group are metamorphosed to hornfels and mineralized with up to several percent of fracture controlled pyrite and subordinate chalcopyrite over 2500 feet of exposure in a small creek near the location line of Mcd 6 and 7. This hornfels appears to be related

to the contact with granodioritic rocks which may form a small stock.

(8) Preliminary geochem results indicate a broad zone of anomalously high copper concentrations in soils and silt which appears to coincide with this contact zone, and several other areas of anomalous geochemistry which warrant further investigation.

(9) Geochemistry does not give reliable results above the glacial sands and gravels which floor the main valleys. These deposits are locally well drained because of the manner in which they are dissected, and appear to be sites of leaching rather than of concentration of transported metal ions. (See areas on non-detectable copper along location line Mod 16-22.)